(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2672.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 25, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers, once in each week for the term of eight weeks.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William Marbury be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such accounts shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and, if necessary, sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorised by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the state, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and that where the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this state thereto, and that the state doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the state shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, or to the agent for the time being, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorised to receive the same.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of uninstalled debts, to take any property heretofore purchased by any person, and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any state debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the state, and to obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. *And be it enacted*, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and revested in the state, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole interest, annually, on the first day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That all cases in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorised and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and fifty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *fieri facias*, at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commissions, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, three per cent. and for all bonds with security taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, three per cent. provided that the whole amount of his commission shall not exceed five hundred pounds current money, and he shall lay an account of the same, on oath, before the next session of assembly.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the agent, and the treasurers of the western and eastern shores respectively, to receive, as well the fifteen per cent. interest, if any shall have accrued, as all other the arrearages that are now, or may hereafter become due from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, and which fifteen per cent. so collected, shall be the only fund out of which the agent shall draw his commission of three per cent. for collecting the same; provided that the said agent shall not be entitled to any commission upon the monies arising from fines, forfeitures, amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlers licences, unless in cases where the same shall not be paid by the sheriffs and clerks respectively, to the treasurer within one month after the time prescribed by law, and unless the said agent shall thereafter receive the same from the said officers respectively, and the same pay to the said treasurer.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security, and taking the oath aforesaid.

NOTICE TO STATE DEBTORS.

PROCESS will certainly be directed against all delinquent state debtors who fail to make their payments by the 10th day of March next.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

LONDON, *December* 20.

A LETTER from Rastadt, dated 1st December, says, "When the Swedish ambassador, count Ferson, sent his card to general Buonaparte, the latter answered, "I do not know him, nor will I see him." Count Ferson was formerly colonel in the French guards and a favourite of the late queen, he made several fruitless attempts to rescue her from confinement. It was by order of the French Directory that Buonaparte returned the above answer. Count Metternich, the Imperial plenipotentiary, who passed yesterday through Augsburg, is expected here to-morrow: his arrival in this city has, we understand, been prevented from a point of eitquette, the Imperial court having entertained a wish that the French plenipotentiaries should arrive here sooner than the Imperial minister. Hopes are entertained here, that the congress will become general, and that Great-Britain, Spain and Holland, will send plenipotentiaries to open negotiations for a general peace. The Margrave of Baden has presented general Buonaparte with a beautiful carriage. On the part of the Hanseatic cities Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, Messrs. Dorman, Robbe, and Gaoning, are arrived here. The report of an important change intended to be made at the congress, in regard of these cities is without foundation.

SALEM, *March* 13.

We are informed by letters from the Isle of France, dated in October last, that several American slave vessels were detained or stopped at Mosambique, on the east coast of Africa, by the Portuguese government there.

March 16.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Captain James Hay, of the schooner Violet, arrived at Gloucester on Tuesday night from Rochelle,

which he left the 5th of February. So short a paſſage, from a country which aſpires to govern even the fates themſelves, we hoped would have afforded ſomething to gratify the ſolicitude of an expecting people: but on application to captain Hay, we were diſappointed to find that he did not bring a ſingle paper; the little verbal information which he gathered in the intercourſe of buſineſs, he politely communicated, and it is nearly as follows:

That the French government expreſſed the utmoſt reſentment againſt the American government, accuſing them of being a party with England againſt France—that it was expected our neglected envoys would return home in the ſpring, as their longer continuance there was hopeleſs—that the preparations for the invaſion of England were vigorouſly continued; every French veſſel was in a ſtate of requiſition, and ſailors were conſtantly preſſed for the ſervice—that England, Scotland, and Ireland were declared in a ſtate of ſiege, and all neutrals bound to or from theſe countries, ſubjects of capture and condemnation—and that it was a common ſentiment among the enthuſiaſtic populace, that France was to give law to the univerſe. But notwithſtanding appearances, there were thoſe who believed the project of invaſion was a mere pretext for raiſing contributions. The taxes had become enormous: the merchants and others were very uneaſy, and wiſhed a new order of things; and even the privateerſmen would frequently curſe the republic. Buonaparte was ſaid to be ſtill at Paris, and 100,000 troops, devoted to him, in its environs. A report was in circulation (whether it deſerved any credit captain Hay could not aſcertain) that a miſunderſtanding had ariſen between the conqueror of Italy and the Executive Directory, in conſequence of the former having propoſed a new modification of the government, one feature in which was, that inſtead of five directors, the executive power ſhould be veſted in one man.

Captain Hay further informs, that the ſhip John and Richard, of Philadelphia, from the Iſle of France for Hamburg, had been captured and carried into Rochelle, where the cargo was taken out, the ſhip ſtripped, and he ſuppoſed ſhe would be condemned.

NEW-YORK, *March* 22.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 7th January.

"Having buſineſs with Mr. Marſhall, one of the American commiſſioners, I called at the American ſecretary's office to inquire where he lodged.—I was directed to No 170, Rue Vauguirard, to which place I went immediately; but Mr. Marſhall was not viſible. It was the morning after the ball given by the miniſter of foreign affairs. I ought not to have forgot it. I called next day when I had an interview with him," &c.

Remark of the Diary.

[The above ſeems to contradict the account we have had of Mr. Gerry only of the American commiſſioners having been invited to the miniſter's ball, as the writer evidently holds out the idea of Mr. Marſhall's having been there alſo.]

They write from Breſt, that the Sandwich had fallen in, about 200 leagues off Cape Finiſterre, with the Indian, a French veſſel of 18 guns, manned by 300 negroes, having more than 200 white men confined in the hold and loaded with iron. The ſeamen of the Sandwich had ſeen Santhonax, and other officers, on board that veſſel—we apprehend is either taken or loſt.

CHARLESTON, *March* 13.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Aurora, captain Woodman, from Bourdeaux—The Aurora left Bourdeaux the 22d of January, and the river the 23d, as it was expected another embargo would be laid on.

Accounts from Paris as late as January 18, had been received at Bourdeaux, which ſtated that the American commiſſioners had not been at that time admitted to an audience, nor were they noticed. It was ſaid to be their intention to remain in Paris until they were received or ordered to depart, in which caſe they would retire to Holland until the ſpring.

The verbal information by this veſſel does not confirm prior accounts of commotions and diviſions in Paris.

The *talked of Invaſion of England* was ſtill purſued, and veſſels of all deſcriptions were placed in requiſition for the purpoſe.

The report of the day in Bourdeaux was, that England was declared in a ſtate of blockade; that Buonaparte's brother, the French miniſter at Rome, had been aſſaſſinated; that general Berthier had marched with his army into that city, and that the pope had fled.

Several letters of the 12th and 14th of January mention, that captain Pratt, of the ſhip Federaliſt, had gone to Bayonne, to attend the trial of his ſhip; that from the clearneſs of his papers, and the cargo being American, they expected ſhe would be cleared. Captain W. ſays that two days before he ſailed, accounts of her condemnation were received.

By the Aurora we have received the Paris Moniteur and National Gazette to the 12th January, which contain nothing of importance.

BALTIMORE, *March* 19.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

The following letters have been politely handed us, with a requeſt that they ſhould be publiſhed for public information:

London, Dec. 18, 1797.

SIR,

IN order that the public may be protected againſt the frauds about to be practiſed upon them, I take the liberty to ſend you annexed the copy of a letter that I have lately received from Mr. Colquhoun, an enlightened and vigilant magiſtrate of this city. I ſhall diſpatch copies to the principal ports of your country, and hope that they may arrive in time to put the cuſtom-houſe officers and others upon their guard.

With perfect reſpect I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful ſervant,

RUFUS KING.

To the Preſident of the Branch Bank.

(COPY)

Charles Square, Hoxton, 14th Dec. 1797.

SIR,

"HAVING reaſon to ſuſpect, ſince the circulation of dollars has been ſtopped, that ſome of thoſe miſcreants, both here and at Birmingham, who were concerned extenſively in the coinage of falſe dollars, have found means to ſend quantities to America for the purpoſe of perpetrating the ſame ſpecies of villainy which has been but too ſucceſsfully practiſed in this country, I feel it to be my duty as a magiſtrate, to apprile you of this circumſtance, that if you conceive it neceſſary you may put the executive government of the United States upon its guard againſt their nefarious deſigns to cheat and defraud the innocent and unwary, and to furniſh the means of detecting the infamous agents who may be engaged in this traffic, which I ſuſpect, will be principally confined to Jews in the large trading towns.

The dollars which are or may be fabricated for this particular purpoſe will be *without* the Tower or King's mark or *Head*. They are made of copper, and generally covered with a thin plate of ſilver, and the workmanſhip and imitation is very perfect. They are generally diſcovered by ringing one againſt another, or by boring with any ſharp pointed inſtrument, which laſt operation diſcovers the copper at once. If you have any deſire that I ſhould tranſmit a ſpecimen of this falſe coinage, I will with pleaſure ſend you one.

I have the honour to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt faithful ſervant,

P. COLQUHOUN.

To his excellency Ruſus King, Eſquire, &c.

A Paris paper of the 13th Jan. ſtates, that the envoy from Rome at Paris has been taken into cuſtody, and that a courier extraordinary has been diſpatched to general Berthier at Milan, to deſire him to march the republican troops againſt Rome, in order to avenge the manes of the brave Duphoz.

The ſame paper aſſerts, that there are ſtrong reaſons for believing that the Directory will ſoon give orders for the invaſion of the electorate of Hanover.

March 21.

ACCOUNT

Of the dreadful cataſtrophe of the ſhip Thomas, of Liverpool.

Barbadoes, 14th October, 1797.

"On Tueſday afternoon laſt, driſted on ſhore on the N. E. part of this iſland, a boat with two men and a boy.

"Of all human ſufferings, few (if any) can exceed what theſe miſerable ill-fated mortals experienced, nor can dangers equal what they encountered, at the recital of which our blood freezes, and our feelings cannot but be deeply diſtreſſed at the relation of ſuch a ſcene of human miſery.

"Theſe are part of the crew belonging to the ſhip Thomas, M'Quay, of Liverpool, on his middle voyage from the coaſt of Africa to this iſland. From that coaſt being infeſted with French privateers, captain M'Quay had taught his male ſlaves the uſe of arms, in order that they ſhould aid him to repel the attacks of the enemy, ſhould any be made, as he had frequent ſkirmiſhes with them on his laſt voyage, but inſtead of becoming auxiliaries in his defence, they took advantage of his inſtructions, and ſeizing his ammunition cheſt, on the 2d of September, early in the morning about 200 of them appeared on the deck, accoutred, and fired on the crew; ſome of them fell, others in diſmay leaped overboard, who were alſo fired at, whilſt others cut away the boat laſhed to the ſtern, and took refuge in her by eſcaping through the cabin windows, leaving the captain and reſt of the crew endeavouring to quell the inſurgents, by diſcharging ſuch arms as are uſually kept in cabins; but upon the captain's obſerving that ſome were in the boat, and about to deſert the ſhip, he remonſtrated ſo warmly as to induce them to return; but they perceived that they were overpowered, and ſeeing no poſſibility of eſcaping the danger that awaited them, again ſecured the boat and quitted the ſhip; of theſe were twelve.

"Having fled from the fury of ſavage ferocity, they now became a prey to the wind and waves, to hunger and thirſt, and after having ſuffered the horrors of theſe for ſome days, they providentially took a ſmall turtle whilſt floating aſleep on the ſurface of the water, which they devoured; and again being driven to diſtreſs for want of food, they ſoaked their ſhoes, and two hairy caps which were among them, in the water, which being rendered ſoft, each partook of them.—But day after day having paſt, and the cravings of hunger preſſing hard upon them, they fell upon the horrible and dreadful expedient of eating each other; and to prevent any contention about who ſhould become the food for others, they caſt lots, when on whom the lot fell, with manly fortitude reſigned his life, with the perſuaſion of his body becoming the means of exiſtence to his companions in diſtreſs, but ſolicited that he might be bled to death, (the ſurgeon being with them, and having his caſe of inſtruments in his pocket when he left the ſhip.) No ſooner had the fatal inſtrument touched the vein, than the operator applied his parched lips, and drank of the blood that flowed, whilſt the reſt anxiouſly watched his departing breath, that they might ſatisfy the hunger that gnawed them.—They role that ghaſtly themſelves with human fleſh, and human gore, and whoſe ſtomachs retained the unnatural food, ſome periſhed with raging infanity, from ſatisfaction at the ſavage, ſtomach-ſickening diſcaſe. Thus the dreary proſpect became the more ſo to the ſurvivors, ſome ſeeing their fellow companions expire before them, from the very cauſe that ravenous hunger impelled them to imagine would relieve them exiſtence. Thoſe that remained attributed the preſervation of their lives to having rejected following the example of their fellow ſufferers. Indeed they aſſert having refuſed riſking their lives to the chance of a ſtraw, but the majority having determined it, they could not reſiſt.

"Our narrator, Mr. Farmer, reſiding near Joe's River, whoſe veracity, we are informed, is undoubted, has not furniſhed us with the time when the death of the others took place, but proceeds in ſtating, that on Tueſday morning, the 10th inſt. being the 38th day, the lonely travellers deſcried the ſhore, but having no helm to guide their little boat, deſpair took poſſeſſion of their almoſt exhauſted ſpirits, and being hopeleſs, reſigned themſelves to death. That Providence, however, without whoſe knowledge a ſparrow doth not fall to the ground, and whoſe gracious interpoſition in favour of the two has been apparent, became their helm and guide, and directed them to the ſhore; which when having approached worn-out nature could ſcarcely permit them to leave the boat, and embrace the earth ſo fervently wiſhed; for the boy having fallen into the ſurf, and unable to make an effort was drowned. The remnant of the woeful twelve exerting their little ſtrength, crawled on their bellies to the mouth of Joe's River, where they ſlacked their thirſt, and being diſcovered by a Mr. Maſcoll, then in the Bay houſe of Mr. Haynes, he hoſpitably gave them that aſſiſtance which humanity dictates, and ſuch extreme diſtreſs required."

Annapolis, March 29.

APPOINTMENTS.

John Quincy Adams, miniſter plenipotentiary of the United States to his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, to be a commiſſioner with full powers to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden.

Edward Hinman, of Connecticut, to be maſter of a revenue cutter.

Samuel Winſlow, of Maſſachuſetts, to be ſurveyor and inſpector for the port of Thomaſton.

The following important meſſage from the preſident of the United States, relative to the negotiation with the French republic, was read in the houſe of repreſentatives March 19; and, upon motion, referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union:

Gentlemen of the ſenate, and
Gentlemen of the houſe of repreſentatives,

THE diſpatches from the envoys extraordinary of the United States to the French republic, which were mentioned in my meſſage to both houſes of congreſs, of the 5th inſtant, have been examined and maturely conſidered.

While I feel a ſatisfaction in informing you, that their exertions, for the adjuſtment of the differences, between the two nations, have been ſincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation, that the objects of their miſſion, can be accompliſhed, on terms compatible with the ſafety, honour, or the eſſential intereſts of the nation.

This reſult cannot, with juſtice, be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this government, or to any indiſpoſition to forego ſecondary intereſts, for the preſervation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wiſh, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reaſonable conceſſions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers veſted in our envoys were commenſurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might juſtly be repoſed in the patriotiſm, abilities and integrity of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed.—After a careful review of the whole ſubject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can diſcern nothing, which could have inſured or contributed to ſucceſs, that has been omitted on my part—and nothing further which can be attempted, conſiſtently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which conſtitute the baſis of our national ſovereignty.

Under theſe circumſtances, I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made, and to exhort you to adopt with promptitude, deciſion and unanimity, ſuch meaſures as the ample reſources of the country afford, for the protection of our commercial and ſea-faring citizens; for the defence of any expoſed portions of our territory; for repleniſhing our arſenals, eſtabliſhing foundries and military manufactures; and to provide ſuch efficient revenue, as will be neceſſary to defray extraordinary expences, and ſupply the deficiencies which may be occaſioned by depredations on our commerce.

The preſent ſtate of things, is ſo eſſentially different from that, in which inſtructions were given to collectors to reſtrain veſſels of the United States from ſailing in an armed condition, that the principle on which theſe orders were iſſued, has ceaſed to exiſt. I therefore deem it proper to inform congreſs, that I no longer conceive myſelf juſtifiable in continuing them, unleſs in particular caſes, where there may be reaſonable ground of ſuſpicion, that ſuch veſſels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings, it will be important to manifeſt a zeal, vigour and concert in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, March 19, 1798.

In CHANCERY, March 26, 1798.

Greenbury Ridgely } THIS object of the bill is to
against } obtain a decree for record-
William Reynolds. } ing a deed executed by the said William Reynolds on the 24th day of March, 1789, for conveying unto the said Greenbury Ridgely part of a tract of land called HAMMOND'S CONTRIVANCE, lying in Anne-Arundel county; it is stated, that the said William Reynolds is out of the jurisdiction of this court, and resides in Virginia; and it is thereupon on the complainants motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 13th day of April next, to the intent that the said William Reynolds, or any other person who may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, in person or by solicitor, on or before the second Tuesday in August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

w†3

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on my plantation called BEALE'S NECK, or passing through the same, without permission, or business with the overseer, as I shall deal with all offenders as the law directs.

w†3

MARY WEEMS.

Annapolis, March 27, 1798.

BELSIZE,

A fine bay colt, rising five years old, fifteen hands high,

STANDS this season at Mr. SPRIGG'S farm on West river, and covers at six dollars a mare, and 7/6 to the groom, provided the money is paid when the mare is first covered, or ten dollars and 7/6 to the groom if the money is not sent with the mare. Excellent pasturage at 3/9 per week, under a good fence, but will not be answerable for escapes or any other accidents.

BELSIZE was got by the high bred imported horse *Paymaster*, his dam by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq's. well known horse *Badger*, his grand dam by col. Lloyd's *Traveller*, his great grand dam by col. Tasker's imported horse Othello, his great great grand dam by the famous imported horse *Old Spark*, out of the high bred imported mare Queen Mab.

The mares and money will be received and attended to by the overseer on the farm.

Also covers on the said farm,

DON PEDRO,

A Jack-Ass, (got by Royal Gift) at five dollars—money sent with the mare, or ten dollars credit, and 3/6 to the groom.

West river, March 20, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Frederick county, about four miles from Frederick-town, on the 31st of January last, two negroes, DANIEL, the property of PETER STILLEY, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, has a down look when spoken to, with a high or bow nose, and has but little to say; he formerly belonged to major WILLIAM BRODDEN, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; had on and took with him, two fulled linsey coats, waistcoat and overalls of a light colour, and a long blue broad cloth coat. PRISS, alias PHILLIS, the property of JACOB SMITH, of John, about 27 years of age, very black, 5 feet high, well made, of a bold rough countenance, and fond of talking; had on when she went away a striped linsey dress, the colours brown, yellow and white, but took with her sundry other cloaths; she formerly belonged to a Mr. MITCHELL, of Charles county. Whoever will secure the above described negroes in any gaol, so that they are recovered again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, with all reasonable expences, if brought home, paid by

†

PETER STILLEY, and
JACOB SMITH, of JOHN.

March 18, 1798.

WAS committed to Kent county gaol, on the 23d instant, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself FRANCIS THOMPSON, says he belongs to JOHN GIBSON, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about six feet high, large features, his nose flat, one long tooth before in his upper jaw; his cloaths are, a kersey over jacket and trousers, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. Unless the owner releases him in two months from the date hereof, he will be sold for his prison fees agreeably to law.

w†3

BEN. HATCHESON, Sheriff
Kent county.

March 24, 1798.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of June next, if fair, or the first fair day after, at the farm now in the occupation of ZACHARIAH BALDWIN,

THE undivided fifth part of the said FARM, lying in Prince-George's county, and agreeable to the will of TYLER BALDWIN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county. The terms of sale for cash.

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, Executor
of TYLER BALDWIN. w†10

March 19, 1798.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely young negro GIRLS, one a good house servant and plain cook, about 24 years old, the other healthy and active, is also young, has been used to plantation work, and is healthy and strong, about 18 years of age; they will be sold on moderate terms.

3 w

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, March 19, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 12th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

FIFTY acres of land, part of a tract of land called COVEY'S FOLLY, and sixty acres of land, part of a tract of land called CHEVERY REST, the above property is taken as the property of WILLIAM DAVIS, sen. deceased, to satisfy a debt due to JOSEPH and RICHARD YATES, surviving partners of John Petty and Co.

w†3

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Friday the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO HOUSES, one a brick, and the other a framed one, with one half acre of ground, in fee simple; the above property is fronting Mr. William Whetcroft's, in Annapolis, and is taken as the property of THOMAS DALZELL to satisfy a debt due JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Esq;

w†3

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

March 21, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

For SALE,

SIX LOTS of GROUND, lying in the city of Annapolis, formerly the property of the late hon. THOMAS STONE. Upon four of the above lots, which are on the west side of the street, stand the large and valuable dwelling-house, and other buildings, now occupied by gen. J. H. STONE. The property will be sold separately or altogether. For terms apply to the subscriber, at Haberdeventure, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco.

w 3

JOHN MONCŒUR DANIEL.

March 6, 1798.

The celebrated running horse
WHISTLE JACKET,

WILL stand the ensuing season to cover mares, at Mount Air, (near Piscataway, in Maryland,) at sixteen dollars, and a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or before they are taken away. The season to commence the fifteenth of March and will end the fifteenth of July. Good pasturage for mares at half a dollar per week, and those that want their mares fed with grain will give orders, which will be complied with at a moderate price, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

EDWARD EDELEN.

March 5, 1798.

WHISTLE JACKET is elegantly formed, full sixteen hands high, strong, bony and active, distinguished as a remarkable fine foal-getter; his sire, Diomed, supposed to be one of the best running horses in America, was a thorough bred son of col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap, which horse covered at twenty guineas a mare; Lucy Locket, the dam of Whistle Jacket, was got by Belle-Air, (bred by the hon. col. Tayloe) a son of Moreton's Traveller, and Selima, her dam, Matchless, by Othello, her grand-dam, Young Cate, by Childers, her great-grand-dam, Old Creeping Cate, by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers, her great-great-great-grand-dam was the Spanish mare imported by col. Churchill.

True copy, JOHN THORNTON.

Berry Plain, February 8, 1794.

CAME to my plantation, on the Head of South river, in September, 1796, a small brindle STEER, about two years old, with an upper slope in the right ear, and an under nick in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

w 3

RICHARD WELSH.

March 9, 1798.

Annapolis, March 5th, 1798.

UNDER the patronage of three gentlemen of the first eminence in the law having lately engaged in that laborious and necessary work, a revision of the laws of Maryland, I would be thankful to any gentlemen for any extracts or notes he may have made, which may tend to facilitate this undertaking.

D. T. BLAKE.

For SALE,

THE TENEMENT now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a small dwelling-house, garden, kitchen, stable and carriage house, and all other necessary and convenient improvements, all in good repair.

A small family cannot be more commodiously accommodated, nor on better terms. Apply to

FRANCIS F. FERRIER.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the estate of col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, formerly of Calvert but late of Washington county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to PHILIP B. KEY, of Annapolis, JOHN T. MASON, of George-town, or the subscriber, near Hagar's-town, in Washington county, on or before the 10th of August next.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Executor of
WILLIAM FITZHUGH, deceased.

WHEREAS my wife MARGARET TIMMINS has absconded from my bed and board many times without any occasion, I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the day of the date hereof.

w 3

EDWARD TIMMINS, Sen.

March 10, 1798.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from my landing place, on Severn river, commonly called Duvall's Creek, about the quantity of twenty-five cords of WOOD, for a discovery of the person or persons who committed this daring depredation I will give a reward of ten dollars.

J. F. LEFEBVRE.

March 7, 1798.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one committed on January 22d, by the name of DAVY, who says that he belongs to a Mr. WILLIAM HOOE, of Baltimore, near the market house on Howard's Hill, he is about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion; his cloathing is a white broad cloth coat, black cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt, thickset breeches, old stockings, and old shoes, has lost three toes off his left foot, and the great toe off his right foot, and has a scar over his right eye. The other committed on February 1st, by the name of PETER, but since says his name is MAT, and that he belongs to Mr. BATTLE MUSE, of Berkely county, State of Virginia, he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark coarse cloth coat, striped cotton under jacket, osnabrig shirt, and thicket breeches, a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, and an old hat. Their masters are desired to come and take them away in two months from their several dates, or they will be sold for their prison fees and other expences according to law.

JOHN WELSH, Sheriff of
† Anne Arundel county.

February 3, 1798.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in September last, a dark mulatto man named SAUL or SOLOMON BOOTH, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, strait made, and talks very smoothly. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, if taken in the state of Maryland, if out of the state the above reward and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living about six miles from Hagar's-town, on Antietam creek, Washington county.

JOSEPH CHENEY.

January 17, 1798.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, abolish and repeal such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the governor and council of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint-Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cæcil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty-second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form of government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites & New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Mennonists, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 23, 1798.

ORDERED, That the resolutions passed by the general assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit, be published eight weeks successively, in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria news-papers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-town and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 26, 1797.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798.

Resolved, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the state of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of October next, and that no interest on any certificates heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the said first day of October, 1798, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the first day of October, 1798, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same thereafter, but be subject to such appropriation as shall hereafter be declared.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised, to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit, of the emission under the act of June, 1780, as may be produced and brought into the treasury, on or before the first day of October next.

Resolved, That if the holders of bills of credit, emitted in virtue of the act of June session, 1780, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of October, 1798, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not to be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the last session of assembly, for limitting the time to the first of July last for bringing in certificates for payment be, and the same are hereby rescinded.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Thus endorsed;

By the senate, December 26, 1797: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

By the senate, December 29, 1797: Read the second time and assented to.

By order,

A. VAN-HORN, clk.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works. The soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to grass. The whole is divided into four fields, each containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack runs within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Crefap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Chesnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing sixty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Ross's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dent, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorised to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's-town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.